(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2599.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1796.

FRANCFORT, *September* 6.

THOUGH it is very difficult to arrive at the truth, yet the defeat of the army of the Sambre and Meuse is no longer doubted. Several of the officers belonging to the general ſtaff, will leave this city this day. The ſituation which the ſtaff of general Jourdan was lately in was this—general Ernouf, with the ſtaff and ſeveral waggons, containing the papers, &c. belonging to the army on his march from Forchheim to Bamberg, was attacked by 400 peaſants. The general and his ſuit endeavoured to eſcape by the ſwiftneſs of their horſes; but 200 of Kinſkies dragoons came up with and attacked him and his eſcort. The general made a reſiſtance for ſome time, and thereby gave his party an opportunity to effect their eſcape, which they did in a diſordered manner; ſome of them arrived at Wurtzburg, others at Schweinfurt, and general Ernouf himſelf, with the commiſſary ordonnateur, arrived at this city on the 3d inſt.

Sept. 13. We eſtimate, that the French armies ſince they penetrated into Germany have levied about 120 millions of livres in ſpecie, and more than 160 millions in requiſitions of different kinds.

INSPRUCK, *Auguſt* 21.

An official report has been publiſhed here, containing in ſubſtance what follows:

Field marſhal count Wurmſer has directed baron de Melcamp, quarter-maſter-general, who only left the head quarters at Trent on the 19th inſtant, and is ſince arrived here, to promulgate the conſolatory news, that the Imperial Italian army had taken ſo advantageous a poſition from Pert to Trent, as to enable it to render abortive every hoſtile attempt. Meantime the archdutcheſs Maria Elizabeth has left Inſpruck, and all her important effects have been embarked. The archives and all important records and writings belonging to government are removed; and the families of many officers of ſtate begin to take flight. Theſe are mere meaſures of precaution, becauſe of the epidemical diſorder which rages among the French. The garriſon of Mantua, which is ſupplied with freſh troops and a vaſt quantity of proviſions, the meaſures of the defence already adopted, and the ſtrong aſſurances of field-marſhal Wurmſer, leave us to apprehend no immediate danger. The fortreſs of Kuffſtein has been provided with a ſufficient garriſon, heavy artillery, and proviſions for one year.

TYROL, *Auguſt* 28.

The head quarters of field-marſhal Wurmſer are now removed from Trent to Botzen, where all preparations are made for his reception. The cavalry, for want of forage, will be obliged to go back much farther. The diſtricts before Botzen, are not very mountainous, but behind that place riſe the mountains which will ſerve to defend the country. It is here the army of Wurmſer is concentrating with all the volunteers; but in order to be able to maintain himſelf in that poſition, it is neceſſary for the field-marſhal, that the corps in his rear ſhould prevent the French from penetrating from the ſide of the country of Vorarlberg and Bavaria. The progreſs of general Moreau ſeems to become dangerous, as he appears to come into the field-marſhal's rear.

It is this inſtant reported, that general Buonaparte, after taking poſſeſſion of Roveredo, is marching to Trent, and that part of the French column, which penetrated by the Lake of Conſtance, is directing its march againſt Inſpruck, by the valley of the river Inn.

On the 24th the French penetrated from hence over the Lech into Bavaria, took a great many pieces of cannon, and between two and three thouſand priſoners. This day all the remaining French ſoldiers march into Bavaria, and only leave a few hundred men here. Owing to the armiſtice concluded, we may conſider ourſelves as perfectly ſafe.

AUGSBURGH, *Auguſt* 26.

On the 22d inſtant, about 11 o'clock in the morning, the French entered this city. The Auſtrians who were hitherto on the Lech, retreated to Ingolſtadt, in Bavaria, while their reſerve remains ſtationed on the Iſer.

A deputation of our ſenate went to meet general Moreau, who received them in the moſt affable and friendly manner, and alighted at the ſign of the Three Moors. The French are ſtill in purſuit of the Auſtrians, who were in Suabia. There was ſtill an Imperial camp near Liechfeld; on the 23d, thirty thouſand French troops, under generals St. Cyr, Regnier, and La Combe, marched to that diſtrict, to expel the Auſtrians from Lower Bavaria. In an action which happened a few days ago near Rham, the Auſtrians loſt a great number of men. Among the French troops there are ſome of the fineſt and the beſt made fellows ever ſeen. The corps of general Moreau, who commands the centre in theſe environs, amounts to 45,000 men; his left wing was combined, through Donawert in the environs of Archſtadt, with general Jourdan, and the right wing advances againſt Munich and the frontiers of Tyrol.

FRONTIERS OF BAVARIA, *September* 7.

Yeſterday the Imperialiſts and the corps of the prince de Conde, were obliged to quit their advantageous poſition on the other ſide of the Iſer oppoſite Munchen, in order not to be outflanked by the republicans. The latter are now in poſſeſſion of the Iſer. In the engagement on the 5th of September, near Gergſenfeldt, the Imperialiſts had to leave behind ſeveral cannon. The French had many wounded. The day before yeſterday the head quarters of general Moreau were already in Wolznach. The ceſſation of arms between Bavaria and France is ſaid to be agreed upon; it is ſaid to be concluded at Villingen, and the elector, beſide great requiſitions in kind, is to pay thirty millions of ready caſh to the republic.

The French are ſaid to have entered Freyſingen; the army of general Moreau conſiſts of 80,000 men.

VIENNA, *September* 8.

The favourable news from our young hero the archduke, has raiſed our funds 15 per cent. The aſſembling of the militia of Bohemia is ſuſpended.

We hear from the frontiers of Italy, that the army of general Wurmſer has advanced 4 leagues. We are alſo aſſured, that he would have acted offenſively before this, but for an epidemic which effects every body on the frontiers. For this reaſon the Auſtrians have drawn a cordon on their ſide.

DILLINGEN, *September* 8.

Several conjectures are formed concerning the victorious march of the archduke to Wurtzburg. Some ſuppoſe that Moreau will ſoon retire nearer to the French frontiers; but others fear that the French have only decoyed the Auſtrian main force ſo far from the frontiers of Auſtria, in order to fall upon them with all their force and render their defeat irreparable.

The French corps on the north ſide of the Danube ſends parties to within a ſhort diſtance of Nuremberg. They deſtroy every thing that was left behind by the army of Wartenſleben, and intercept all the roads that opened a communication to the troops in Auſtria with thoſe on the Mein. This is very eaſy; for however ſtrange it may appear, yet it is certain that there is not a ſingle Auſtrian ſoldier in all theſe diſtricts, which a fortnight ago were the ſcene of murderous actions, and ſo obſtinately defended by the united armies of Wartenſleben and the archduke.

General Wurmſer, in his laſt diſpatches from Inſpruck, ſays, "that general Buonaparte is advancing into Tyrol like a madman." Thoſe are the expreſſions of the Auſtrian general.

COBLENTZ, *September* 9.

General Bernadotte, arrived ſeverely wounded, and Jourdan's heavy baggage paſſed through this place. The army of the north is in motion, and requiſitions from the departments of the Rhine paſſing to the army of the Lahn.

MUNCHENAU, *September* 9.

The Auſtrian general La Tour has again been forced, after a very bloody engagement, to fall back and evacuate the fortreſs of Landſhut and his poſition behind the Iſer. The French light troops purſued him to within a ſhort diſtance of Braunau, where he has retreated in order to ſtop the further progreſs of the French in Auſtria. On this ſide the French general Moreau, whoſe army amounts to 82,000 men, is compleat maſter of Bavaria, and it is generally believed that the corps of general Ferino has not only paſſed the Inn near Burkerſhauſen, and entered Upper Auſtria, but alſo that two conſiderable French corps are advancing rapidly along the Inn and Iſer to Inſpruck, which is no more than ſixty miles from this city. It is alſo generally believed that Buonaparte was maſter of Trent and Roveredo by the 1ſt inſt. If this is the caſe, which the movement of Moreau's right wing to the frontiers of Tyrol ſeems to corroborate, the army of Wurmſer muſt ſuſtain their attacks in four different points, and if any one of the four republican columns ſucceeds, the Auſtrians, for fear of having their only retreat towards Carinthia cut off, will not be able to check the progreſs of any of the three others. Tyrol ſeems to be the chief object of the republican armies. If they get poſſeſſion of that province, there will be no longer any poſſibility of ſtopping their progreſs.

The French are now maſters of Bavaria from the Lech to the frontiers of Auſtria, and along the Danube from Donawert to Nelheim. Ingolſtadt, which was in no manner provided for a ſiege, is ſurrounded and bombarded by the corps of general Deſaix. The place muſt unavoidably ſurrender, if the archduke does not ſend a corps of troops ſufficiently ſtrong to relieve it. The corps of troops which was left for its protection, under general Nauendorf, has been obliged to fall back precipitately, becauſe about 8000 French had croſſed the Danube in the rear of the Auſtrian corps, whilſt the reſt were attacked them in front.

BAMBERG, *September* 12.

They write from Augſburgh of the 10th September, that Moreau was daily advancing in his career. His progreſſing is attributed to his total ignorance of Jourdan's retreat.

HEIDELBERG, *September* 12.

It is ſuppoſed that we ſhall have ſoon ſome ſerious work in this neighbourhood. Several thouſand men, cavalry of the army of the archduke, have arrived here. They have this day been joined by part of the garriſon of Manheim, at Schwetzingen, and marched towards Bouſchal, where the garriſon of Philipſburg, the ſiege whereof the French have entirely raiſed, will join them. We expect therefore an engagement between the Imperialiſts and the French, who have here about 4000 men under general Eckenneyer. The peaſants carried lately 180 French priſoners and two pieces of cannon through this place to Manheim, without any further military eſcort.

FRIEDBERG, (Wetteravia) *September* 12.

Since the 9th, we have got the Imperialiſts here, after the French had occupied our city for 62 days.

Wetteravia has ſuffered greatly by the retreat of general Jourdan's army, who marched through the midſt of this country. Several villages have loſt all their cattle, and all their effects. In a place called Lisberg, in Heſſe Darmſtadt, the peaſants oppoſed the French; the place was thereupon ſet on fire, and the miniſter, a man of 70 years of age, together with 25 inhabitants, loſt his life. The villages of Leitkern, Steinfurth, Weiſel, &c. are partly plundered and partly burnt. When the peaſants in ſeveral of the diſtricts of Heſſe Darmſtadt, learned that the retreat of the French would be directed through thoſe parts, they collected to the number of 4000, under the command of M. de Schenk, and waited for the retreating French column in the mountains near Alſfeldt. When the French advanced, the peaſants ſtood there fully armed in parade. The French cavalry aſtoniſhed drew their ſwords. M. de Schenk then rode up to the French general, and declared, that his army of peaſants was 15,000 ſtrong; that they were convened only for the purpoſe of protecting the country from being plundered; that it was not their intention in the leaſt to moleſt the retreat of the French, but that they were determined to deſtroy them all if they commenced plundering. The French then quietly proceeded.

Among the Imperial generals who paſſed through theſe parts, in purſuit of the French, was prince Frederick of Orange.

BRUSSELS, *September* 12.

The retreat of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, under general Jourdan, is more ſerious and deciſive than it was firſt thought to be. The republicans being conſtantly purſued and attacked by an enemy of ſuperior force, have been compelled to fly in ſuch a hurry that they were obliged to leave artillery, baggage, and in particular an amazing number of killed and priſoners behind them. The worſt yet remains. The different columns of general Jourdan's army had to act ſeparately in a country which is divided into narrow paſſes, and thus every one was ſeparately worſted in a dreadful manner. In ſuch a preſſing ſituation, a decided part was to be taken, in order to ſave the remains of the army, and therefore general Jourdan gave orders to all theſe columns to rendezvous on the right bank of the Mayne. The ſtaff of ſaid army was already at Francfort on the 5th inſt. and alſo troops at or about that city, entirely worn down by fatigue and hardſhips, and moſt part without cloaths and ſhoes. Theſe troops arriving in the greateſt diſorder, it is to be inferred that the misfortunes of the republican army muſt be very conſiderable. All the baggage and artillery of reſerve is to be ſent to Limburg on the Lahn, whilſt the army will chuſe a good ſtand behind the Mayne, where they will wait for the numerous reinforcements which are ſent to them from all parts.

In the mean-time the Imperialiſts are filing down the river with a conſiderable force, and if they are not arreſted in their career by unforeſeen events, it is to be apprehended, that the army of general Jourdan will be obliged to re-croſs the Rhine. General Moreau will alſo have to fall back to prevent his left wing being ſurrounded by the Imperialiſts, and an attack in the rear. The greateſt part of the troops beſieging the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein, are ordered from there towards the Mein, and very few ſent to replace them. The letters from Francfort, Neuwied, Coblentz and Tier, mention, that an aſtoniſhing number of wounded are daily brought to their hoſpitals, and that the

roads are covered with waggons, loaded with these unfortunates. We expect to see during the week, strong reinforcements pass through this city, which will come from the interior of the republic, and not resort to the army of general Jourdan, as also a great quantity of artillery and ammunition.

COLOGNE, *September 13.*

The French head quarters are already transferred to Andernach on this side of the Rhine. Last night an express arrived here from that place, with orders to remove the magazines here to a place of safety. A great part of the French Sambre and Meuse army is making through the territories of Treves towards Luxemburg, in order to cover that neighbourhood. The baggage of generals Lefebvre and Kleber is arrived here, and about 20 waggons loaded with money.

WURTZBURG, *September 3.*

The 1st, 2d, and 3d inst. were remarkable days for this city.

On the 1st inst. half after two P. M. the alarm was given, that the imperialists were at the gates, and almost in the same instant a detachment of Austrian chevaux legers came along the street of the Augustines towards the Mayne bridge. The French, by no means prepared for such a visit, hurried some into the houses, some into the fortress; those who fell into the hands of the imperialists, were cut to pieces. The Imperialists, galloped every where through the city, and nothing could withstand their bravery. Towards evening more troops rode into the city, and others encamped round the same. The enemy now commenced a dreadful cannonade from the fort, which lasted from five o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d, without any intermission, the terrors of the inhabitants were so much the greater, as they fired into the city, and some people were killed and others wounded. Twenty shot fell on the city hall only. The garrison of the fort absolutely refused to surrender, though the heavy artillery, fortunately for us, had been removed some days before.

On the 2d towards noon, general Grenier arrived with his division from Arnstein, and towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one of the hottest engagements commenced, which lasted till late in the night, but was not decisive.

General Jourdan, who had been all along in the neighbourhood of Schweinfurt, arrived in the night with his whole army, and towards morning, archduke Charles likewise, with 8000 men, cavalry! With break of day the battle began in the neighbourhood of this city, with unexampled obstinacy; long was our fate in suspense: at last, at four o'clock in the afternoon, we heard, that the Austrians had obtained the victory.

Soon after gen. Hotze made his entry into this city, and was received with loud acclamations: the dead of the French lay in heaps, 4000 are said to be taken prisoners. The French, in their retreat, burnt five villages, a number of waggons with wounded Austrians arrive here likewise.

Just now the fort was summoned again, but the garrison will not surrender, unless a free passage is granted them, because the French have a great deal of money there.

Letter from Hessia, Sept. 6.

A messenger who arrived here just now, brings the account that the fort of Wurtzburg surrendered on the 4th instant, in the morning. The engagement near Wurtzburg, on the 3d, was uncommonly murderous. The French first chief of artillery and general of division, Bellemont, was taken prisoner. The English col. Crawfurd, who was mortally wounded near Anberg, and afterwards taken prisoner, was delivered up at the request of the archduke.

UPPER RHINE. *September 6.*

The scene of war is shifting back from Franconia, to the environs of the Lahn and Lower Rhine. The French are every where retreating after a bloody battle, which took place on the third instant, near Wurtzburg, wherein the Imperialists were victorious. Wurtzburg, the citadel thereof, Schweinfurt, Gelthausen, &c. are in the hands of the latter.

On the 1st inst. a severe engagement took place between the French general Moreau, and the Imperial gen. Neuendorf, in which the Imperialists at last got the better.

MENTZ, *September 12.*

Our city, after having suffered a blockade of two months, is now totally liberated. In the nights from the 7th to the 8th, and from the 8th, to the 9th, the French quitted our neighbourhood, as well on their side of the river as on the other. The joy of the inhabitants is inexpressible. The laboratory which blew up during the blockade, killed 13 and wounded 21, with a great number of windows broken. The French corps which retreated across the Maine broke up the bridges, destroyed the vessels, and left a great number of cannon behind them, and took only the artillery horses with them. Near Florsbach a park of artillery of 80 cannon of heavy pieces of the empire were found.

The French in their retreat, plundered at Wisbaden and other places, and demanded contributions. As soon as the retreat of the French was known, general Nau made a sortie on the 8th, with 8 battalions, pursued the French to Ibstein and made a number of prisoners. Lieutenant-colonel Williams with Hussars drove the enemy from the Rhine places. It is said now, that the retreat of the French to Limburg is cut off. Bingen is occupied by the Germans.

PARIS, *September 7.*

All is at present tranquil in this city—News is handed about of the defeat of our armies, but nothing is yet officially published: it is for this reason presumed, that our loss must be very considerable.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Ratisbon, September 9.

This city is again exposed to danger. The field-marshal Latour has been obliged to retire from Landshut to Brennau, in consequence of which, general Nisendorf has retired from Abensberg, to Possaal, from whence he was obliged to retreat by a body of three hundred French, who had unexpectedly forced the passage of the Danube at Wilteneberg: the French are now masters of the country from the Iser to the Danube, and their advance has taken post at Neustadt.

The Austrians had thrown all the force they could raise or detach from the army into Ingolstadt, which after repeated assaults remained in the hands of the Austrians.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Milan, September 3.

Mantua is still in a state of blockade. Buonaparte has divided his army, and with the reinforcements gone in pursuit of Wurmser through the Tyrolese, towards Carinthia.

NEW-YORK, *October 27.*

WAR! ENGLAND and SPAIN.

PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency Sir John Wentworth, L L D. lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, in and over his majesty's province of Nova-Scotia, and its dependencies.

Whereas information has been communicated to me, by his grace the duke of Portland one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, that the most indubitable proofs of the hostile intentions of the court of Spain against Great-Britain, have determined his majesty to order his naval forces in every quarter of the world, not to neglect any favourable opportunity that may offer of attacking the fleets of Spain, either singly or united with those of France and Holland, or of striking any other blow at the possessions of that crown; and also signifying to me his majesty's commands, that I should in the most public manner possible, give such information to his majesty's subjects in this province, as may best enable them to prevent on the one hand any mischief which otherwise, they might suffer from the Spaniards, and on the other hand, to do their utmost to distress and annoy them, by making captures of their ships and by destroying their commerce.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, to publish this proclamation, hereby calling on, and requiring all his majesty's liege subjects, within his province of Nova-Scotia and its dependencies, to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Halifax, this 17th day of October, 1796, in the 36th year of his majesty's reign.

By his excellency's command,

I. M. FREKE BULKELEY.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 27.*

The following article appears in the Aurora of this morning; according to this, general Jourdan's retreat, &c. were preconcerted, "the plan of the Austrians being now a second time completely unhinged."

HAMBURG, *September 14.*

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, September 5.

"The accounts of Jourdan's retreat out of the circle of Bavaria to that of Franconia, were yesterday the subject of all political conversations. This circumstance very little disquiets those who wish for a speedy peace; and bets were offered, that this event would greatly accelerate the conclusion of peace, and that at least in one month, the war would be terminated.

"Amongst others, I heard a person, employed in the military committee, say with a degree of confidence, that in a short time the military operations would produce quite unexpected results; he assured that the French plan of operations had not undergone the least changement during the whole campaign, and that, on the contrary, the plan of the Austrians was now a second time completely unhinged."

October 28.

Extract of a letter, dated Amsterdam, 16th September, to a merchant in this city.

"The French army under Jourdan met with great losses, and is returned they say, as far as Francfort. But as 100,000 men are sent from the interior of France to the Rhine, it is thought they will push forward again."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Late last evening we were favoured with the London Telegraphe of September 17th. Our latest London paper, our readers will recollect was the 16th. It will appear surprising upon reading the following accounts, that Hamburg papers of the 20th of September, did not give intelligence from Moreau and Buonaparte's armies as late as that contained in London prints of the 17th, but the surprise must cease when it is considered, that from the relative positions of the different armies, all intelligence from the Danube and Tyrol, could only reach London and Hamburg thro' Paris, and that the communication between Paris and London is much speedier than between that city and Hamburg.

The paper from which we extract the following important account, was received by the Diana, Potts, arrived here in 29 days from London. She brings we understand, papers of a later date, down to the 22d of September, but we question whether the latest contain any intelligence more satisfactory and important than what we here extract, concerning affairs in Tyrol.

We have had a London Gazette account of the 18th of September, giving the particulars of the battle of Wartzburgh, but that account was copied from a hand bill printed at Liverpool, which contained nothing else.—If the London papers of that date had come to hand, we should have had ere this, the details of Massena's victory in Tyrol.

LONDON, *September 17.*

General Moreau has gained another victory. After passing the Leech, and defeating the Austrian general Latour, Moreau's army advanced at Dakau, Pfaffenhoffen, and Bombal: and the Austrians retreated behind the Iser; having received reinforcements from the archduke, they made an attack upon the left wing of Moreau's army on the 1st inst. but after an obstinate engagement which lasted for the whole day, the Austrians were completely defeated, and forced to retreat with the lois of 1800 men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

To this is to be added a second French victory gained in Italy, the news of which arrived last night by express. On the morning of the 4th inst. general Massena attacked a division of the enemy, consisting of 15 battalions, whom he defeated and drove as far as the castle of La Pietra. He made 1200 prisoners, and a great number were killed and wounded. On the evening of the same day the French forced the castle of La Pietra, renewed their attack on the enemy, and after an obstinate action, took five thousand prisoners, 15 pieces of cannon, and 7 standards. The French advanced to the very gates of Trent.

ANNAPOLIS, *November 3.*

Messieurs GREEN,

BE pleased to publish in your paper the proceedings of the general assembly of Virginia, relative to the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, whilst governor of that state. They contain a complete refutation of all the charges against him during his administration. Let it be remembered that Mr. Jefferson *did not resign* the office of governor. He served during the period for which he was elected, and at the expiration of the second year of his government, *declined* being a candidate for the office.

A CUSTOMER.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

MONDAY, 20th of November, 1781.

A motion was made that the house do come to the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That this house will, on Wednesday the 12th of December next, proceed, agreeably to the resolution of the 12th of June last, to inquire into the conduct of the executive of this state, for the last twelve months, next preceding the said resolution; and that as well the information against the said executive, as their defence, be received and heard on that day.

And the said resolution being read a second time was on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the house.

ORDERED, That a committee be appointed to state any charges, and receive such information as may be offered, respecting the administration of the executive, of which the said committee shall give notice, if any accusation should be made in writing to the members which compose the executive, within the time referred to.

And a committee was appointed of Mr. Banister, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Southall and Mr. Morgan.

FRIDAY, 30th of November, 1781.

RESOLVED, That Thomas Jefferson, Esq; be appointed a delegate to represent this commonwealth in congress, until the first Monday in November next, in the room of John Blair, Esq; who hath resigned, he having been so elected by joint ballot of both houses of assembly.

WEDNESDAY, 12th of December, 1781.

Mr. Banister reported from the committee appointed to state any charges and receive such information as might be offered respecting the administration of the late executive, that the committee did according to order convene for that purpose; and no information being offered on the subject matter of the said inquiry, except that some rumours prevailed, which appeared to the committee to have been the cause of the original order of the 12th of June, directing the said inquiry; that the committee had come to a resolution thereupon, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered at the clerk's table, when the same was again twice read and agreed to by the house as followeth:

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this committee that the said rumours were groundless.

A motion was made that the house do come to the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the sincere thanks of the general assembly be given to our former governor, Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, for his impartial, upright, and attentive administration of the powers of the executive whilst in office; Popular rumours gaining some degree of credence by more pointed accusations, rendered it necessary to make an inquiry into his conduct, and delayed that retribution of public gratitude so eminently merited, but that conduct having become the object of open scrutiny, ten fold value is added to an approbation founded on a cool and deliberate discussion. The assembly wish therefore, in the strongest manner, to declare the high opinion of Mr. Jefferson's ability, fortitude, and integrity, as chief magistrate of this commonwealth, and mean, by thus publicly avowing their opinion, to obviate all future, and to remove all former, unmerited censure.

And the said resolution being read a second time was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the house, nemine contradicente.

Extract from the journals of the house of delegates.

Attest. JOHN STEWART, C. H. D.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1781.

RESOLVED, That the sincere thanks of the general assembly be given to our former governor, Thomas Jefferson, Esq; for his impartial, upright, and attentive administration whilst in office—the assembly with the strongest manner to declare the high opinion which they entertain of Mr. Jefferson's ability, rectitude and integrity, as chief magistrate of this commonwealth, and mean, by thus publicly avowing their opinion, to obviate and remove all unmerited censure.

Test. JNO. BECKLEY, C. H. D.

Agreed to by the senate.

WILL. DRAW, C. S.

We are authorised to inform the freemen of the 5th district, that Mr. Duvall will serve as an elector of the President and Vice-President, if elected. This district comprehends Anne-Arundel county (including the city of Annapolis) and Baltimore-town. Mr. Duvall is decidedly in favour of Mr. Jefferson as president of the United States.

By his EXCELLENCY

JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner, holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned;" direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers, and instruments containing the number of votes for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as a representative, and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, should declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives; We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that George Dent, Esquire, was elected for the first district, Richard Sprigg, Esquire, was elected for the second district, William Craik, Esquire, was elected for the third district, George Baer, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district, Samuel Smith, Esquire, was elected for the fifth district, William Matthews, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district, William Hindman, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district, and John Dennis, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

J. H. STONE.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated on School-street, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, and now in the occupation of Mr. DANIEL ANDRUSS, it has eight rooms, besides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a stable sufficient for twelve horses. Any person inclinable to purchase is requested to apply to the subscriber. Possession will be given on the 15th of March next. The terms will be made known at the sale.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, November 3, 1796.

In CHANCERY, October 25, 1796.

James Gordon, and others, against Samuel Carter, and Rebecca his wife, and Anne Oden, and others.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for foreclosure of, or sale on, a mortgage executed October 22, 1773, by David John Oden, deceased, father of the defendants, Rebecca and Anne, to John Glassford, and company, of two tracts of land at that time in Frederick county, called BOYLOT, and part of FALLOWSHIP, to secure the payment of £ 208 1 2; it is stated, that the said Samuel, Rebecca, and Anne, are out of this state, and it is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of November next, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants may have notice of their (the said complainant) application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the 25th day of March next, to shew cause (if any) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

WANTED,

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printer.

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A Housekeeper Wanted.

ONE who understands her business, and can come well recommended for her sobriety, economy, and integrity, to such an one liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the Printers hereof.

Annapolis, November 2, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, containing upwards of three hundred acres, either for CASH, or on CREDIT. The terms may be more particularly known by application to captain JOHN KILTY, at Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

WILLIAM KILTY.

October 25, 1796.

Chaptico, St. Mary's county, October 16, 1796.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling plantation of Dr. JOHN HANSON BRISCOE, near Chaptico, on the 17th day of November next, if fair; if not the first fair day thereafter,

A GREAT variety of physical books, horses, black cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

ELIZABETH A. BRISCOE, Ad'mx.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against Doctor JOHN HANSON BRISCOE, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the administratrix, on or before the 17th day of November next, and those indebted to said estate to pay their respective accounts, to

ELIZABETH A. BRISCOE, Ad'mx.

On Monday the 14th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, for READY CASH, at the late dwelling place of JAMES KILGOUR, Esq; of St. Mary's county, deceased, near the Head of St. Clement's Bay,

ALL the personal property of said deceased, consisting of negroes, stock of all kinds, household furniture, and plantation utensils. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims to bring them in, on the day of sale, legally proved.

WILLIAM KILGOUR, } Administrators.
JAMES COOKE, }

St. Mary's county, October 11, 1796.

High bred Cattle for sale.

On the 16th of November next, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, will be OFFERED at PUBLIC SALE, for READY PAY, at Holland's Island, on Herring Bay, at the hour of 11 o'clock,

ABOUT one hundred head of valuable high bred CATTLE, of the latest stock from England, and perhaps superior to any ever imported to this country, consisting of twenty-five steers from three to five years old, among which are eight pair broke oxen, and fit for immediate use, their size and power are calculated for the heaviest labour; twenty-five cows, all young and are in calf by a full bred bull; the excellence of this valuable stock cannot be excelled at the pail; fifty young cattle, among which are several bulls of one year old, and the remainder in heifers, highly formed, which are calculated for the perpetuation of this truly admired stock. Also, a high bred bull, now rising seven years old. It is unnecessary to comment on the value of this kind of property, the best recommendation that can be given falls very short of a true description, I must therefore refer those inclined to purchase to an examination, which emboldens me to say they cannot be equalled.

RICHARD CHEW.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the STOCKHOLDERS, that the remaining two thirds of the first instalment, being one hundred dollars on each share, will be required *in specie* at their banking house on Monday the 26th December next, or on either of the two following days.

NOTICE is also given, that the books of the bank will be opened on the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of making transfers of stock; powers of attorney duly executed before a magistrate, accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county where the magistrate resides, or the oath of the attesting witness, will be received from those who cannot attend in person. All powers of attorney already executed agreeably to the above, or that may be executed before the aforegoing date for the transfer of such stock, will be received by the president, to remain with him until the books are opened, when the same shall be admitted like other powers of attorney.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

Baltimore, 22d October, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 10th inst. a negro woman by the name of HANNAH, who says she belongs to JAMES WHITE two, of Montgomery county; she appears to be about 25 years of age, her apparel is a striped country cloth short gown and petticoat, a fabric shift. The owner is desired to take her away and pay the expences arising on her commitment, or she will be sold at the expiration of the time limited by law.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff of Calvert county.

October 12, 1796.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 15th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at one o'clock on private sale before that day,

A VALUABLE and healthy PLANTATION, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about three hundred and twenty-nine acres, there are about fifty-six acres of it meadow land, some in meadows, the other easily cleared; it lies adjoining the lands of Herring Creek Church, is as well adapted to corn, tobacco, and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and plenty of wood, the fruit are good orchards; the buildings are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, quarters, corn house, two tobacco houses, and other out houses. A credit will be given for one half of the purchase money. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH DEALE.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next courts, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix,
M. BEARD, } Administrators.
JOHN BEARD, }

P. S. And on the first day of December aforesaid, will be offered for sale, on a credit till the first day of March next, on bond with approved security, a large crop of Indian corn, and corn fodder, also some hay, a quantity of excellent cider, and a parcel of stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c. which remained unsold at the last sale.

Beard's Habitation, October 25, 1796.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable Chancery Court, will be OFFERED for SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 10th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day following,

THAT valuable tract of LAND, whereon SARAH BERRY, late of Prince George's county, deceased, resided, situated within three miles from Upper Marlborough, and six from Nottingham. The purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of one half the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the day of sale, on doing which deeds, with an indisputable title, will be given. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EDWARD NICHOLLS, Trustee.

Upper Marlborough, October 18, 1796.

THE subscriber hath received, by the last arrivals from EUROPE, his full assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are seins of 40, 45, and 50 fathoms, also twine, all of which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come and discharge the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those who have been long in arrears and neglect this notice.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 18, 1796.

IN CHANCERY, October 15, 1796.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JAMES FREEMAN, trustee for the sale of the real estate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, as stated in his report this day returned, viz. of a brick house in Baltimore-town for £ 1850, of another brick house, with a vacant lot in said town, for £ 705, of a lot No. 1, in Charlestown for £ 800, of lots No. 2 and 3, in said town, for £ 462, and of 150 acres of land in Charles county for £ 75, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at any time during the present month.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS, as usual, at the tan-yard formerly occupied by Mr. BAKER, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796.

N. B. An apprentice wanted at the above business.

MOSES MACCUBBRIN,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop, opposite Mr. WHARTY'S TAVERN, where he is determined to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has for sale, hair powder and perfumes, and sundry other articles in the line of his business, such as pomatums, (hard and soft) shaving soap and boxes, powder bags, silk powder puffs, toupee irons, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to those who please to favour him with their custom.

Annapolis, October 11, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of January next.

SUSANNA BREWER, William Brogden, David Bangs, John R. Bryce, Annapolis; John Edmond Barry, care of Jacob Franklin, West river; Samuel Bailey (2), Pig Point; Frid. Ludi Bohme, Annapolis Royal.

The Clerk of the Annapolis Records, the Clerk of the Council, John Callahan (4), William Campbell, Monf. Chaves, Annapolis; Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay; Solomon Cooper, Caroline county.

Gabriel Duvall, John & Samuel Davidson, Emanuel Davis, Annapolis; Henry Hall Dorsey, Indian Landing.

Stephen Farrez, Samuel Frederick, Annapolis.

John Gaines (3), F. & S. Green, Annapolis.

Samuel H. Howard (3), John Hust, William Harwood, clerk of the general assembly, Annapolis; Miss Henderson (2), at Mrs. Hesselius's, near Annapolis; Henry Hall, Herring Bay.

John Johnson (2), Annapolis; Samuel Jones, near Annapolis.

William Kilty, Annapolis.

Monf. L'Engle, Annapolis.

Gilbert Murdock, John May, Mrs. James Moss, care of W. Wells, Annapolis; John F. Mercer, Bladensburg.

Mr. O'Duhigg, Annapolis; Alexander O'Rourke, Belvoir, near Annapolis.

William Pace (2), Thomas Power, Mr. Plowden, Mr. Pelch, Annapolis; Margaret Parker, William Parrot, Anne-Arundel county.

Ridgely and Evans, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Mr. Shaw, music master, James Shorter, Godliff Stanback, Seth Sweetzer, William Spencer, at Mr. Hutton's, Hamilton Smith, care of Mr. Taylor, Annapolis; Anne Steuart, near Annapolis; William Steuart, near London-town; Thomas Shorter, Anne-Arundel county.

Philip Thomas, Simon Tullack, Annapolis; John Tillard, P. Point; Samuel Thomas, Anne-Arundel county.

Rebekah Watters, care of James Murray, Jane Williams, Richard West, Fairfax Washington, Thomas Walker (2), Philip Williams, care of John Munroe, John Welch, Henry Warfield, Annapolis; David Weems, John Wasteneys, Herring Bay.

George Yeates, Turner's Creek.

S. GREEN, P. M.

All persons sending for the above letters are requested to send the money as they will not be delivered without.

October 1, 1796.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, will please to observe, that their next instalment becomes due on the first day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly issue against every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing against the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no such indulgence will be given for the ensuing instalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all cases where property is taken in execution for the use of the state, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be made.

The several county clerks will please to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments should be made on the first day of November in each year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force against those who fail in making their returns and payments on the first day of November next.

The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective balances on or before the first day of November next, otherwise I shall take immediate steps thereafter for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

THE subscriber, now in the custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county, intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to relieve him from all his debts, on his delivering his property to be divided among his creditors, and the overplus, if any, to be returned to him, or his order.

ROBERT KEY.

September 16, 1796.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

WILLIAM BROWN, Surviving partner.

October 5, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the VESTRY of SHREWSBURY PARISH intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act authorising them to sell the GLEBE of said parish, also to set on foot a scheme of a lottery, for the purpose of raising a sum of money to repair the Parish church, and to finish and complete a new chapel they have begun; and are unable to finish.

By order of the Vestry,

JOHN HURTT, Register.

Kent county, Sept. 14, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. 1.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised us, the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Potowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. 1.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal,			26,250
5847 Prizes,			175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets at 10 dollars			175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.

Charles county, Sept. 8, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS BOYD, junior, and BENJAMIN BOYD, of Prince-George's county, intend to petition the ensuing general assembly for an act to relieve them from debts contracted severally, or jointly, which they are unable to pay.

September 21, 1796.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WERE stolen from this city, on Sunday evening last, two bay HORSES, remarkably well matched, four years old last spring, about fourteen hands three inches high, hanging manes and switch tails, which are long; each of them has a small star in his forehead, and one of them a small white snip on the nose; one is branded S I the other branded $\frac{?}{S}$ on their buttocks; they have been newly shod, and are remarkably fat. Whoever will deliver to me the said horses shall receive Twenty Dollars, and whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, who stole them, shall receive Thirty, on their conviction.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, September 20, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Montgomery county court-house, on the 27th of July last, a very likely negro man named PATRICK; he is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a bright complexion, and has the first joint of one of his middle fingers very much contracted, supposed to be occasioned either by a cut or a burn; he had on and took with him when he went away, a blue broad-cloth coat with a red velvet cape, a pair of nankeen breeches, with strings at the knees, one pair ditto gray casimer, much worn, and a pair of old boots and shoes. Mr. Henry Rozer, near Alexandria, raised him, and sold him last fall, and he is well acquainted in that neighbourhood and Alexandria; he has been seen in the Federal City, and I believe passes as a free man, and says he obtained his freedom from Mr. H. Rozer. It is very probable he has changed his name and dress, and procured a pass or certificate of his being free. Whoever will deliver the said runaway to his master shall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him in any gaol, so that his master gets him again.

JAMES BOWIE BROOKES.

September 8, 1796.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

The members are requested to meet at Mr. Wharfe's, at 11 o'clock on the first day's race.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation and the inhabitants of George-town intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to vest in said corporation powers to increase their rights of taxation, and of granting ordinary and retailing licences, and appropriating the money therefrom arising, and also of applying the money arising from fines and forfeitures within said town to the use thereof, and to grant them a power to sue for such land as they may claim within the precincts of said town, and to vest in them the right of the county wharf in said town, and to enable them to improve or dispose of the ground and water upon Potowmack river, at the termination of the streets and alleys of said town.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, entitled, "An Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the last "days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven "hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand "eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the "last day of December for the present year, and from "the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half "per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in "the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, "of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to "the contract, for the final redemption of the said "stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *Interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW all men by these presents, that I ——— *of* ——— *in* ——— *do make, constitute and appoint* ——— *of* ——— *my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the* (here describing the stock) *standing in my name in the books of* (here describing the books of the Treasury or the commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) *from* (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

IN WITNESS hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the ——— *day of* ——— *in the year* ———.

Sealed and Delivered in presence of

BE IT KNOWN, that on the ——— *day of* ——— *before me personally came* ———, *within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.*

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed ——— *Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.*

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer
of the United States.

Charles county, August 13, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of said county intend to petition the next general assembly to grant them a public road, leading from a place commonly called Beane-town to Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in said county.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRISS.

September 5, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig-Point, on Saturday the 25th ult a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

July 6, 1796. THOMAS OWINGS.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.